IN RE: KENTUCKY RIVER AUTHORITY

MEETING NO. 131

November 16, 2006 3:00 p.m. Capital Plaza Hotel 405 Wilkinson Boulevard Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

APPEARANCES

Mr. Bob Ware CHAIRMAN

Mr. Randall Christopher
Mr. William Grier
Mr. William Welty, Sr.
Judge L. C. Reese
Mayor John Martin
Mr. Rex Morgan
Mr. Warner J. Caines
Mr. R. C. Day
Mr. Daryl E. Newby
MEMBERS OF THE KENTUCKY
RIVER AUTHORITY

Mr. Paul Gannoe Proxy for Mr. John Farris FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION CABINET

Commissioner Susan Bush Proxy for Ms. Teresa Hill ENVIRONMENTAL AND PUBLIC PROTECTION CABINET

CAPITAL CITY COURT REPORTING

TERRI H. PELOSI, COURT REPORTER 900 CHESTNUT DRIVE FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601 (502) 223-1118

Also Present:

Mr. Stephen Reeder EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. Don Morse

Mr. David Hamilton

Mr. Earl Gulley Ms. Sue Ann Elliston

Ms. Kayla Elliston KENTUCKY RIVER AUTHORITY STAFF

AGENDA

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MOTION TO APPROVE MINUTESPAGE 3, LINE 18

MR. WELTY: So moved.
MR. CHRISTOPHER: Second.
CHAIRMAN WARE: We have a motion and a second. All in favor, say aye. Motion passes.

MOTION TO APPROVE FINANCIAL REPORTPAGE 6, LINE 10

JUDGE REESE: So moved.

MAYOR MARTIN: I'll second it.

CHAIRMAN WARE: All in favor say aye. Motion

passes.

MOTION TO INCREASE LEGAL SERVICES CONTRACT OF LOGAN & GAINES LAW FIRMPAGE 18, LINE 5

JUDGE MARTIN: I make the motion.
CHAIRMAN WARE: We've got a motion to proceed with the increase in the legal services contract.

MR. WELTY: Second.
CHAIRMAN WARE: I have a second to that
motion. Any further discussion of this
particular issue? Any questions? All those
in favor, let it be known by saying aye. Any
opposition by a like sign. Motion carries.

MOTION TO ADJOURNPAGE 55, LINE 8

MR. MARTIN: I make a motion to adjourn.
MR. CHRISTOPHER: Second.
CHAIRMAN WARE: All in favor. The meeting is adjourned.

CHAIRMAN WARE: Good afternoon, ladies 1 I'll call this meeting of the Kentucky River and gentlemen. 2 Authority to order. Sue Ann, why don't you call roll. 3 4 (ROLL CALL) 5 MS. ELLISTON: We do have a quorum. 6 CHAIRMAN WARE: Very good. If I have a pained look on my face every now and then, it's not because 7 of anything that you all might say. It's just that I've had carpel tunnel surgery day before yesterday. So, it might throb a little bit the next couple of days. 10 I hope you all have been able to 11 prepare a little bit for the next couple of days. The agenda 12 should be pretty light this evening, and then we do the heavy 13 14 lifting tomorrow for our Planning Session. So, be prepared. I guess the first thing we will do is 15 approve the minutes for our last meeting in October. 16 Do I have a motion? 17 MR. WELTY: So moved. 18 19 MR. CHRISTOPHER: Second. CHAIRMAN WARE: We have a motion and a 20 21 second. All in favor, say aye. Motion passes. Now we will have Don Morse give our 22 Financial Report. 23 You've got reports in your 24 MR. MORSE: 25 packet this meeting for the months of August and September of

this year. Take a moment to look at the revenue picture.

We received during this two-month period \$232,000 of Tier I fees and \$110,000 on our Tier II fees. That was against billings of approximately the same amount for the quarter ending in June.

A bit about that, compared to the same period last year, we are down about 5% or so, not a great deal to be concerned about, except that the numbers that are coming in now for the quarter ending September seem to be off much more dramatically, and it looks like we're going to end up in about the same position we were the year before last -- one of our lowest years for some time.

The primary impact of that will be that when we consider a fee rate change, the amount of the rate increase may be higher than what we had talked about last meeting due to this decline in revenue. We will have to take a closer look at that.

At this time, we don't have all the numbers in for the September quarter. So, as soon as we have those available, I'll give those to you at the next meeting and you can take a closer look at it.

On the expenditure side, we didn't have too much out of the ordinary. You can see looking at the comparison between the percentage of budget and percentage of

actual expenses this year, we're well within the budget level. We through September should have spent about a third of our budget and have on our general operations only spent about 15%.

So, that will probably catch up with the next quarter simply because a lot of our large contracts with universities and some other contractors are billed on a quarterly basis rather than a monthly basis. So, there will be a little catch-up period there.

Some of the large expenses on contractors that we've paid out for the two months combined are not really large amounts. Our legal service contract with Logan & Gaines was about \$1,700. We have a contract with Keane, Inc. I don't know if I need to explain what that is, but Keane is my current employer. I'm working for you basically as a part-time, hourly contractor at this time. And during the two-month period that included July as well, that was paid out about \$10,000.

The Fuller Mossbarger services on the abutment walls or cutoff walls on Locks 5, 6 and 7, we've paid most of their contract out -- \$7,500 during this time period. And we also paid them another \$22,000 for their design work on Lock 9 which is essentially complete now. We also paid the first quarter of the Geological Survey services

for the gauging system and that was \$30,000.

Those are all the primary expenditures. And you can see, we ended the period with still considerable cash balances. Most of our Tier II fee revenues are budgeted to be transferred to capital projects and that will appear on the October statements where we will utilize those excess cash balances to get our capital projects started.

Does anyone have any questions on anything in the reports?

CHAIRMAN WARE: No questions. I will entertain a motion to accept this report.

JUDGE REESE: So moved.

MAYOR MARTIN: I'll second it.

CHAIRMAN WARE: All in favor say aye.

Motion passes. Thank you, Don.

The next item on the agenda will be the Engineer's Report by Dave Hamilton.

MR. HAMILTON: The report for this meeting will be pretty short. The only major activity that we've had since our last Board meeting was regarding the Dam 9 project.

We had our pre-construction bid or pre-bid meeting yesterday. We were a little bit worried because this is the first bid documents that we've included

some contractor qualifications, some minimum qualifications that the contractors would have to meet in order to place a bid. So, we were a little concerned about the turnout of contractors who would be interested in the project.

Luckily, yesterday, we had nine different contractors show up at the site. Most of them seemed very interested in the project. Some of them seemed like they might be teaming up just based on the nature of some of their past projects. We don't know that for sure. But like I said, we had a good turnout.

The bids were originally going to be due on the 29th of this month. But after meeting yesterday and hearing some of their concerns, and with the Thanksgiving holiday between now and then, we have requested that that be changed to December 13th for the bids to be due on that project. I believe our next scheduled Board meeting is December 14th. So, we hopefully should have those available for the Board at our next meeting.

The other major projects that we've got going on are still more or less in negotiation. The projects at Locks 3 and 4 and Dam 3 is still in negotiations with Fuller Mossbarger. And, of course, Paul Gannoe is familiar with that. He's been working with them as far as getting some of their cost estimates and try to get a further

breakdown of how they arrived at those. So, that project is still more or less in a negotiation phase to get them on board with the contract for the design work.

And that's pretty much it.

MR. REEDER: I concur with the--the Finance people talked to me about--of course, we had the pre-bid meeting on Dam 9 yesterday, and David represented me there. There were several contractors that showed up, some of which we really don't know a lot about or whatever. And, of course, their qualifications will only be known whenever they bid.

If there's some of them are not qualified -- there were some pre-bid specifications written just for the contractors -- we will only know that when they bid and consider their qualifications at that point. We don't have a pre-qualification procedure like the Highway Department has, for example, where you are pre-qualified for certain things and you're not even allowed to bid if you don't fall into one of those categories.

So, David mentioned, and I concurred in it, a two-week slippage in the letting of the contract. That will allow these contractors to get more accurate information; and I agree with that because at these holiday stages we are approaching, there's not going to be much done

anyway. And, so, two weeks is not going to hurt you.

And what will happen if you don't let them have that two weeks or let them have a fair amount of time to put those bids together, they're going to pad those bids and you're going to get higher ones in there, or, on the other hand, you're going to get caught because they're going to under-estimate a lot of things because they don't have the information. You're going to get hit with a bunch of change orders.

And I think by letting them have some time, that means we could probably take the position if they want a change order or an amendment to the contract at some point in time, they've got less excuse to ask us for one.

And, so, I agree with the two weeks and I concurred with Mr.

Maggard this morning from the Finance Department that that's what we should do.

MR. HAMILTON: That's all I have for my report.

CHAIRMAN WARE: Any questions of Steve or David? Let's move on to Bill Grier's summary of the latest and greatest with the Bluegrass Water Supply Commission.

MR. GRIER: The last meeting of the Bluegrass Water Supply Commission was a relatively quiet one.

It was a relatively short one. Not a great deal of action was taken.

As you can see from the memo in your folder that they are still looking at several potential water supply sources. The final water supply source for the Bluegrass Water Supply Commission has not been determined yet nor has it been actually determined how it would be paid for when it will be done. The financial arrangements are still up in the air, as well as which alternative water supply they will actually use.

One of the big things that actually happened at this meeting that I think is some progress is that they did agree to at least talk with Kentucky-American about the possibility of a joint venture with them. At the meeting before that, quite a few of the members had said individually, although no vote was taken on this, that they were not interested in a joint venture with Kentucky-American under the terms that they had proposed. But at this meeting, they did officially decide to talk with them on a non-binding basis. So, that is one of the alternatives that they are looking at.

The other three alternatives that are laid out in this memo -- the Louisville Water Company, the Frankfort Plant Board and the Greater Fleming Regional Water

Commission -- are still on the table but not as active right now as they once were.

So, just what will happen on that, what would be the final water supply source that the Bluegrass Water Supply Commission will go to is still not officially determined yet. They are still talking about it, but all four of those are still in the air.

They are looking at paying back some of the loans that they have made from the League of Cities and the Association of Counties with some of the money that has been granted to them by the State Legislature. That process has been started. No official vote has been taken, but that possibility has come up and it looks like it will possibly be a reality.

Those funds will go through the

Kentucky River Authority. They are officially given to the

Kentucky River Authority with the specific understanding that
they be forwarded on to the Bluegrass Water Supply

Commission. That would be done in the following months. So,
that is a possibility now that those loans will be paid back.

And that will be good because it will clear them of all the
outstanding loans that they have.

Their financial consultant, who has the initials of PFM, their financial consultant is on board now.

They are beginning to put their talents to work on cost estimating, bonding procedures. Talks are beginning and procedures are beginning to be outlined on that. No official report has been offered by PFM yet, but that will be coming forth soon.

So, those are the major things that took place at the last meeting, Mr. Chairman, that would be of concern to the Kentucky River Authority.

CHAIRMAN WARE: I'll recognize Don Hassall and Brian Lovan. Is there anything you all would like to add to that?

MR. LOVAN: Brian Lovan with O'Brien & Gere, the Program Manager for Bluegrass Water Supply Commission.

And just to add a little bit more to Mr. Grier's update, we have a meeting scheduled tomorrow to talk to the Kentucky-American Water Company about their plant and their basis of design just to get an idea and a little bit more information on what their plans are so we can evaluate the different alternates.

So, we are making headways and trying to work with Kentucky-American Water Company on this to use the Kentucky River as a source, to try to give you a little bit more update than what Mr. Grier had told you.

Thank you, Brian. 1 CHAIRMAN WARE: anybody have any questions of Bill or Brain regarding the 2 status of the Bluegrass Water Supply Commission's efforts? JUDGE REESE: 4 I have a question. 5 was something on the ballot in Fayette County. How does that pertain to the water---6 7 MR. GRIER: What was that again, Judge? JUDGE REESE: There was a question on 8 9 the ballot in Fayette---10 MR. GRIER: That question of the 11 ownership of the water company, as all of us know, was 12 soundly defeated. That will actually have no impact on what the Bluegrass Water Supply Commission proposes to do. 13 the immediate impact is zero. Thank you. That's a valid 14 15 point, Judge. CHAIRMAN WARE: Any other questions? 16 17 MR. WELTY: I've got a question on the financial part of it. The \$900,000 pass-thru money, is that 18 going in our budget and we just pay the bills out of that? 19 20 MR. MORSE: This will be the second grant that -- it's kind of a joint grant. The way the budget 21 22 reads, I think, it's being made to the Kentucky River

Authority and Bluegrass Water Supply Commission.

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assign a good part of our rights to the Commission directly for administration of that grant. The funds do not actually pass through any account that's in our name. We simply review the reimbursement request that they submit to the Department for Local Government and provide any comment that we might have to those funds before they reimburse the Commission.

But we do not actually receive the monies and then pay them back out. They are provided to the Commission on a reimbursement basis.

MR. REEDER: The intent as expressed by the sponsors of the legislation over the past two Sessions as related to me at the time they passed it was just along that line. It was primarily more informational, to keep us informed with regard to the activities of the Commission. And it made us more of a clearinghouse but we exercise no veto power over the money nor we do write any checks on it because it doesn't come through our accounts, per se.

We do look at the invoices and so forth mainly just to see what sort of projects that they are doing, and that was a desire of some of the legislative leaders that there not be two agencies working at the same thing and not know what the other was doing.

MR. WELTY: So, basically, it's a

budget of the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority and they sign off on it and they get audited?

MR. REEDER: Yes, basically.

MR. WELTY: Okay.

CHAIRMAN WARE: Any other questions?

The next item will be consideration of an increase in the legal services contract by the Executive Director, Steve Reeder.

MR. REEDER: You will find in your packet the information. The proposed contract has already been signed off on by the Finance Department. But what it is, it's an increase in Logan & Gaines' contract. And I'm going to explain what it's for.

It's an increase of \$15,000. This year, we approved a contract prior to the end of the fiscal year of an addition to their contract of \$33,000. Now, we use very little legal services. So, I'll tell you exactly what this is for.

We've had, as you know, numerous meetings regarding the hydropower plant at 7. And not only is the hydropower plant at 7 an issue with regard to how we interact with the Federal Power Commission, we've got thirteen other dams that potentially could be impacted.

And, so, we hired the same law firm

through our lawyer who subcontracted Segal & McDermott out of Washington, D.C., and these are the only types of people that understand anything about this stuff. It's a complete specialty and they are not cheap.

And, so, what they did was to submit a bill to Logan & Gaines of \$29,100 for that work that they did which was work on that specific, plus also some work regarding a blueprint of what our rights are and what procedures we are to follow if we have another applicant apply on another dam or dams.

So, Logan & Gaines had I believe a contract with--I believe the subcontract item within their contract was \$28,000, I believe, and the \$29,000 exceeded that. Well, they still have some money in their contract but that money is not for subcontract purposes.

So, what I did or what I'm requesting here is another \$10,000 for the hydro element of it and another \$5,000 for their direct expenses. Now, there's no reason to believe that we may have to use any more of that for hydro use except to pay this one bill off.

For example, as you know from voting on previous bills like that, our legal bills are pretty inexpensive and irrelevant. I think out of that last \$33,000 contract, we paid actually Logan & Gaines \$1,300. We paid

them \$400 worth of expenses. Most of that was associated with filing the deeds to the property that we received from the Corps of Engineers and traveling to these locations to file these deeds and coming to a few of our meetings regarding hydro matters. Practically nothing of a legal-service nature involved anything except hydro power or filing these deeds.

So, I was asking for another \$10,000 in case we have to pursue that hydro thing at Lock and Dam 7, we have a problem with that. We may not have. If they come up with a bond as we have requested of them, then, the matter is pretty much over as far as that dam is concerned.

If not, then, we might have to seek other legal recourse, I don't know, because they are working on that thing as we speak, so I understand from our reconnaissance. Earl has been keeping an eye on the dam and through one of our employees who lives there close, in looking distance of it.

And, so, I hope that they can come through with their bond and this matter would go to bed and hope nobody else applies for one of these things. But we have a body of research here that we can use.

It is not cheap, and Warner Caines will testify to that. He uses this same law firm for the

Frankfort Plant Board. In fact, that's how we got the name because we were looking for somebody. Nobody in the State of Kentucky does it. If they do it -- and Daryl works for PSC -- he knows this -- if they do it, they work for some power company if you have any lawyers around that know anything about it. There's nobody in a law firm or anywhere else that even deals with this stuff.

So, we've got it. We have incurred some pretty good expenses on account of it, and this request is to basically pay Logan & Gaines so they can honor that part of the subcontract. There will be a little bit extra there if we have to do any more, which I hope we don't, and that puts a little bit more money into Logan & Gaines' contract for just general use which we use them very little or anybody else of that kind.

JUDGE MARTIN: Do we need a motion?

MR. REEDER: Yes.

JUDGE MARTIN: I make the motion.

CHAIRMAN WARE: We've got a motion to proceed with the increase in the legal services contract.

MR. WELTY: Second.

CHAIRMAN WARE: I have a second to that motion. Any further discussion of this particular issue?

Any questions? All those in favor, let it be known by

saying aye. Any opposition by a like sign. Motion carries. 1 2 Steve, any word on how Soft Energy is proceeding as far as obtaining a surety bond? Bill, did you 3 get the information to them? 5 MR. GRIER: Yes, I did. I passed on some information to them. 6 MR. REEDER: We did. We got the information from Bill on a similar type of bond that the 8 Valley View Ferry Commission uses which is sort of a 9 continuing bond, a surety type bond. And that's been passed 10 11 to them, given to them. We've not heard back from them. 12 There will come a time we need to hear back from them because that's the only element that we have required of them that 13 they haven't done. 14 It didn't seem like a very 15 MR. GRIER: complicated thing. It was pretty straightforward. 16 17 MR. REEDER: Right. And I think your information was on point. It was exactly the kind of bond 18 19 you're talking about. 20 CHAIRMAN WARE: Okay. Next, we have a presentation by Mr. Grier with regards to some history of the 21 22 Kentucky River.

(PRESENTATION OF THE RISE AND FALL OF THE KENTUCKY RIVER)

CHAIRMAN WARE: We thought this might

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be a good precursor to the Planning Session tomorrow and pass along a little historical information that some of you may not have been aware of. Bill does a good job. We could probably get him to do this for every pool sequentially along the river.

Next on the agenda, Steve will give us the Director's Report.

MR. REEDER: Just a few items. You'll notice in the back of your packet -- I've told you about this before, but I don't think you've actually seen it -- you will see an Executive Order of the Governor. You should take that out of there and you have issued to you copies of our laws and regulations and so forth, the packet of information. That ought to go with your laws because right now it is a law.

And what it is, it's a reorganization order issued by the Governor which was done in response to a bill not passing. It refers to a lot of things other than the River Authority, but it was a general clean-up bill in the Finance Cabinet for boards and commissions. And basically a couple of things in there that pertained to us was the old problem we had with the expiration of members' terms and the lack of the continuation language until the Governor appoints new people.

It was an omission in the original law. Practically every board and commission has got language in it that says that members are appointed for a term of "x" number of years or until a successor is appointed and qualified.

Our law never had that. So, what that did for us was that when somebody's term expired and all Governors and all administrations -- I've been through a gang of them, and, in fact, I used to have this job over there in the Governor's Office appointing people -- and we were never on time because there's too many boards and commissions to keep up with and there's too many times a Governor calls you back on it after you get started.

But it leaves you in limbo, and we had a real bad situation--well, we had some situations during the Patton Administration and then in this administration when they were getting started, we had some problems with a number of people whose terms expired and new appointments were not made.

And, so, in response to that, what we did, we said people can come to the meetings whose terms have expired. They should not vote and they can't be counted for a quorum but they can come and participate and be paid. And the reason for that obviously is you don't want your

membership challenged, or, in some cases, the existence of a meeting being challenged.

So, we had this information in a bill. It was one of the Finance Cabinet's bills, and it was one of those things where the Legislature let the whole bill lay there until the last day; and then there were so many bills there, they couldn't get it called up in the Senate.

It didn't get called, so, it didn't pass. So, they had to come back with an Executive Order which will last until the next time the Legislature meets and then they can ratify it. There's nothing controversial in the whole thing. They are all clean-up type bills.

So, as of now, any terms that expired during the existence of this Executive Order and until the Legislature ratifies the Executive Order and anybody whose term has expired will continue unless the Governor goes ahead and appoints somebody else or reappoints that same person.

So, it did that and it also did one other thing. In 2000, when the Legislature overhauled our laws pretty extensively, they added the Secretary of Finance to the membership. That made 12 members. They did not remove the Natural Resources Secretary to whose Department we had been attached. I'm certainly glad they didn't remove them because we need that connection to those people and need

them there. We have too many issues that we have in common.

But what it did, the original law said the quorum was six. Well, you can have a quorum whatever the Legislature puts in, but it's not typical that you have in any kind of public or private organization either one that you have a quorum that does not represent the majority of people of the total membership. And we really don't have any business transacting business and passing on issues unless there's at least 51% of you that agree with that.

So, I told them to put that in there and that was in the bill. So, it's now the law subject to ratification when the Legislature comes in. So, you all just take that and put it with your laws in the notebooks you have because it's a law. You have to read through there to find out where we are. We're just about two sentences in there of the whole thing.

The other thing that I wanted to pass on to you is that we, of course, have what we told everybody back during the orientation sessions -- this is primarily for new members or newer members -- we have what's known as a structural failure plan. That is, it's a contingency plan that was developed by Bill Grier when he was still a consultant and not a Board member, and David Hamilton, our engineer.

I wanted a plan in place so that at least whenever there was an emergency, a breach in one of these dams or an emergency that we would have some way to address it on paper. And, of course, to address it on paper, it involves a semi-emergency or maybe a full emergency type declaration. And it's nice, well and good to have that on paper, but if you don't have a way to implement it, you've got another problem. It's just what it is. It's a volume on a shelf.

So, we did involve the Emergency
Management people in Military Affairs during the development
of it. They have a copy of it. The Finance Cabinet has a
copy of it. The Finance Cabinet, to whom we're attached, we
let them have a copy of it not because they were attached to
us but because everything has to go through them in terms of
procurement anyway.

So, as things go, I got concerned that when we first did it, everything was well and good.

Everybody was on board with it. Administrations change, people change. I wanted to make sure that the current people in all affected departments were on board with this. And, incidentally, all the utilities and every city that's on the main stem of the river was involved in the development of it. They had a chance to comment on it and whatever and they got

a copy as it relates to them.

So, I had a meeting. Paul Gannoe facilitated the meeting, but the Finance Cabinet has a coordinator for this kind of activity, whether it pertains to an agency attached to them or one of their own agencies or anywhere in state government.

So, we had a meeting with Jim Abbott, who is the Finance Cabinet's Emergency Management

Coordinator, and I think the result of it was we made sure that he got a current copy of this. It had been a while since he had seen it. He knew of it but he didn't have it, but he does now and everybody has got a current copy of it.

So, whenever there is an emergency, he is probably going to be, after it leaves us or even before it ever gets to us, he would be the point person to put this into effect.

The Finance Secretary has certain
emergency powers that other Cabinet Secretaries do not have
except for the Governor himself, and they can do anything
short of the Governor's help, and the Governor would
certainly look to Mr. Abbott and the Finance Secretary to
take that extra step if it was bad enough. But this assures,
I don't want to say a circumvention of the bidding process
for these services, but it allows emergency purchases thereof

along the line that has been developed with the vendors we're talking about.

And along that line, in the next year or so -- David really doesn't have anything else to do next summer, I guess, with all the work going on -- David is going to work again on the structural failure plan to update it because it identifies vendors that sell certain products -- it identifies trucking companies; it's got a layout of roads -- to make sure all those roads are still there, those companies are still in existence; if they're not, who their replacements might be, if the quarries are still there and if the quarries still handle a certain kind of rock. It's a pretty comprehensive plan.

We got some very pretty press from that plan when it was first released from the Lexington Herald.

But we have had some current meetings on that and everything is up to date on that if anything happens. That's one thing.

And I also wanted to mention, too, that we have contacted the Corps of Engineers this week regarding the transfer of the rest of the dams, the next four. When they entered into a lease with us in 2001 to operate them, they were obligated under federal law not to--there's a five-year disposition process.

Once they lease them or once they quit

operating them, like any piece of property, the Corps of Engineers has to let five years elapse to see if they will ever need them again. And they certainly don't want them, but, in other words, say commercial traffic started up there again during that three-year period. Then, they would have to recommission this stuff and would need the property back.

So, the five years has now expired, their obligatory time of waiting. So, they have given us the following information.

Yes, they definitely want to transfer them to us. But until they get some money in their budget to do some remedial work on whatever dams that we think are necessary to be remediated -- and one of them doesn't need it -- that's 4; 3 is going to be replaced, so, that just leaves 1 and 2 -- until they decide to remediate such as the remediation of 5 through 14 where they've spent probably an average of \$1.4 million per location for sheet piling and rock and things of this nature, and, in some cases, did a pretty good job really, that it's held up over a period of time, and also remediate the lead on those houses, until they get that in their budget or it gets in there in some way, they cannot do that, according to their own laws and prior agreements with the State regarding the other ones, like they did on the other dams.

And we'll just have to follow that funding scenario out because, as we know, their funding demands all over the United States and abroad have spread their budget pretty thin. But that's the reason. That will be the holdup.

They are ready, willing and able and legally capable now with the exception of remediating those lead paint issues where the houses are and where the houses were -- in one instance, on one lock, there's no houses -- and then doing any remedial work that we might deem necessary in terms of just stopgap work -- that's what I call it -- but it could save a dam.

And 1 and 2 would be probably the ones that would be the most in question because, like I say, we're going to replace 3 anyhow. And then No. 4, it was extensively reworked from 1998 through 2000. It took them three years and they did, as we can tell, a pretty good job on the dam, not the lock, but the dam itself. So, that's the latest status on that.

I wanted to just say something about tomorrow. Tomorrow we'll have our Planning Session at nine o'clock. We've had nine Planning Sessions in the history of this organization. Starting in 1999, that was our major Planning Session.

And after extensive reviews the last couple of weeks reading this stuff over and over -- we had minutes taken, of course, on all of it -- really after you pass the 1999 major session, which we arrived at a Mission Statement, arrived at the missions and established how we were going to plan, a methodology of planning, a whole lot of things in those later sessions didn't change. They were just refinements of what went on at that particular one, and I can explain a little more of that in detail tomorrow.

But I think the first thing we do is look at how it started, the planning part started. We'll look at the law first because none of us can do any more than the law says we can do. And then we can look at the planning process and see exactly what it is that we started.

And since many of you folks are still relatively new to the organization, you've got to have a chance to ask yourself are we going in the right direction.

Now, the Legislature has come back and made certain mandates out of it, and you can't change those unless you get them to change the law. But as far as some of the other things and some of the implementations of those things, we'll talk about the missions, the goals and how we have spent our money since that time on these various strategies as they were identified at that time. I prefer to

call it implementation.

And, so, the second part of it, we'll look at how we've implemented the plans. And then the third part of that is what we really need to do. We need to update, not update, but we need to add to what the law requires as far as our six-year plan.

We got a lot of things done in the Session over there last time in that we got our short-range stuff sort of worked out for the next couple of years. We've got Dam No. 9 which is getting ready to be built and Dam No. 3 which is getting ready to be designed and two locks.

And, so, we've got to decide and look at what's left out here and see what we want to put in there to make up another six years' worth of work.

So, we will look at that and look at the options. And, of course, that's all driven by the Legislature's 2000 mandate to us that water supply was the number one thing that we do. And we're going to look at that in light of what we can do to cut down that deficit that's on paper, the target of all studies, a 1930 drought in the year 2020. 2020 is not that far away.

But we've got other dynamics working here. It's not only just what we do. We've got to look at it in terms of how the Kentucky-American activity would work

as far as their trunk line back to Lexington.

And, then, additionally, we've got to look at how the Bluegrass Water Commission working in conjunction with that or working alone, however it's worked out with their distribution line, how does that further affect what we're going to do and how we do it. The more they do, quite frankly, the less we'll have to do in terms of enhancement. That doesn't mean the less we've got to do in terms of keeping those structures up to date and keeping them stable.

But as far as raising them and enhancing them, what the Water Commission does and what Kentucky-American does is going to impact, and David will show you the numbers that we've got, greatly affect what we do. It can greatly result—and I really encourage them to do what they're going to do because that just means less money we will have to spend and less fees we will have to levy on somebody to raise some structure somewhere else. And, so, we will review that.

Hopefully, we can come to some consensus on what we're going to do with the upcoming sixyear plan. The six-year plan, I explained what that is.

That's something the Legislature adopted. They said you'll have a short-range six-year plan. That's the same thing we

said in our Planning Session in 1999.

And they also said you will have a long-range plan of 20 years, and we've already adopted elements with regard to that, and we don't have an active project of water supply along that line, per se. We have considered one and we've got one that we've considered and one we have tabled along that line just because we couldn't afford it and we didn't want to keep spending money on it. We'll talk about it, too, tomorrow.

But the main thing we've got to concentrate on is our six-year plan and adding to it and, of course, we've got the completion of implementing what we have already started here with the Legislature.

If we hadn't had this Planning Session in 1999 and started this stuff, then, when the Legislature called me over there last year, we wouldn't have got anything because I wouldn't have had any plan. I wouldn't have had anything.

That's how I learned it in the Highway Department. We had a Planning Section there, a very active Planning Section which identified projects. And oftentimes we didn't have the money to do them, but we had them on the shelf. We had preliminary designs on them. We have them identified, but the most particularly affected was the

Appalachian road projects or Appalachian programs in Eastern Kentucky and the Corridor J they used to call it.

And a lot of times what would happen, we had those plans laying there and, of course, you had states in the Appalachian corridor all the way from New York to Georgia. And what would happen is that money would all of a sudden come up in Congress for the Appalachian program. It would get funded. A lot of times it wasn't funded and it would get funded.

So, the Federal Highway Administration would start polling the states and they would say who can spend "x" amount of money we've got. Well, you know, I couldn't count the times that Kentucky got a major piece of road in Eastern Kentucky on the Appalachian corridor that other states had to forfeit because they didn't have any plans.

And, so, the next time the Legislature, if they open that budget back up this year -- and on the odd year, they can open it up, there's a lot of talk, there's even talk the Governor may try to encourage opening it up because of the surplus that he's come upon. And if that's so, we want to be ready to talk about that.

And then it will definitely be opened up in '08. So, we definitely have got to have some projects

by then. Coupled with that, the capital planning process which Don will be working on, the capital planning process will start early next year and be developed for the '08 Session.

So, we're going to have to have some projects for that anyway. I'd rather have more projects than what I need, to tell you the truth, to take in there. So, we'll talk about those tomorrow and that will be sort of the emphasis of it. It's sort of a three-part program.

We'll talk about the origin of the planning process. We'll talk about how we have implemented the planning process to this point on all missions, not just water supply, and how we have spent it. If you all want to spend it another way, then, we'll look into it. And the third thing is what we're going to do about this short-range construction program.

CHAIRMAN WARE: Anybody have any questions of Steve? In anticipation of tomorrow's session, are we going to have information in front of us tomorrow?

right now if you want to. We've got it if you want it. We can give it to you now and you can look over it tonight.

We'll have some of them on overheads to discuss. There will be a lot of discussion here.

MR. REEDER: We can give it to you

Nobody be timid. I mean, if you don't like what we're doing or what's been done, if you don't like the implementation of it, tell us. Nothing is written in stone except what the Legislature told us to do.

CHAIRMAN WARE: Our enabling legislation gives us apparently some broad latitude. But, I mean, like you say, we can't step outside of what's provided there.

MR. REEDER: Right. For example, one thing you cannot do is not provide it for in any way, shape or form or fashion is flood control. You'll get questions on that. We have no authorization to do that whatsoever except indirectly. You could fix a dam and maybe you don't have a flood.

MR. WELTY: Bob, I have a question. In the handout, maybe while she is handing all that out, in reference to the Superfund information that you put in the packet, that was addressed a few meetings ago. And from what I'm hearing here, that they told us that they would go back and look at these sites every five years.

I'm not for sure when the five years starts, but it appears that some of these things are five years old. Have they already looked at those sites or are they on an agenda to be looked at?

MR. REEDER: I don't think they're 1 2 funded to be looked at. 3 Well, it says there's a KRS MR. WELTY: that says they have to do it, or at least that's what they 5 are telling us. MR. REEDER: That's what they are 6 7 telling us, yes. Bill, I don't think there's any funding or authorization to do that. They don't have the authorization to clean up the new ones that we don't have. And how they 9 would enforce that, Susan, you might know. 10 11 COMMISSIONER BUSH: There's a general 12 program rule that the Division of Waste Management has the authority to go back and evaluate every site that they've 13 given approved closure on on a five-year cycle. Generally, 14 nothing will happen unless somebody complains or there's some 15 extraordinary circumstance that would cause them to reopen 16 17 the issue. MR. REEDER: The only place I'd say 18 maybe where it might get reopened is like the situation at 19 Lock 12 where the county is interested in---20 COMMISSIONER BUSH: Land use change. 21 22 MR. REEDER: ---in leasing that for a

COMMISSIONER BUSH:

Yes, Steve, it

That would have to be revisited probably.

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would.

MR. REEDER: That would be the kind of thing, or if we had some extraordinary activity at one of them, a lot of excavation or something like that, that might trigger some looking at by Superfund people.

COMMISSIONER BUSH: Yes. And in that case, generally, we would probably go to them first anyway if it was something we had planned and knew about.

MR. REEDER: And just for everybody's information, my direction has been and it came up at Lock 5 in Lawrenceburg. One of those houses was torn down and there was some remediation there. And the contractor, we had just got through with the project up there, and they wanted to go through the yard. Earl told me about it.

And I said no way are they going through the yard and dig that up and get those people back over there because where they wanted to go is exactly where that house was and there's not any way we're going to do that because I don't want to get into it and have that reopened.

To put it in layman's terms, the level of work that they did was not exactly what the Corps had sort of told us it was going to be. It was more of a qualified and it complied with certain laws, but it certainly wasn't a fix. If it was completely fixed, you could dig it up. I

mean, there wouldn't be anything there. They put a cap on top of it.

We thought when they did it, you know, that's the Corps, we thought they did it to the highest standard. And we come back and look at it and said, uh-uh. And Earl kept telling me, he said they didn't haul that stuff off. He said they just put a cap on it.

I said, well, they were doing a lot of hauling down there. I don't know what they were doing, but they were doing the minimum that you could do because if they had done a complete remediation of it, you could lease it to Estill County and there wouldn't be anything they would have to do to it. But they can get by with that level of work on remediation.

MR. MORGAN: Has there been any history of flooding to the point where it would get up and reach any of those caps and wash those caps off?

MR. REEDER: Good question. I don't think we've had any flooding of that magnitude since that time that I know of.

MR. GULLEY: You're talking about the rockfill?

MR. REEDER: Yes.

MR. GULLEY: No. We haven't had any

high water there. 1 2 MR. REEDER: It's not to say you couldn't. 3 COMMISSIONER BUSH: You might actually 4 get a deposit of several more feet of mud. 5 MR. CHRISTOPHER: It might seal it. 6 7 MR. GULLEY: I'll say one thing. sealing the stone that's put in above Lock 6. I believe it's 8 sealing it. Now, weeds and whatever, they do grow in that, 9 but that's above the dam, not below it. 10 11 MR. WELTY: I don't want to take a lot of time on this, but I'm just trying to better understand. 12 This was a letter that was sent from the State to the Corps 13 of Engineers, correct? 14 15 MR. REEDER: Yes. MR. WELTY: In that second page, it 16 17 says where there's code to inspect that, it says--I don't know whether they're talking about the state or the federal 18 19 government, but it does say shall. 20 CHAIRMAN WARE: Where are you reading from, Bill? 21 22 MR. WELTY: This literature that was

passed out. It's talking about Dam 5, the last page where it

was signed by Timothy Hubbard.

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MR. REEDER: Shall conduct a review 1 2 every five years to determine whether additional action is necessary. I don't know whether it takes an event to do that or not. It does say shall, Susan. 5 COMMISSIONER BUSH: By law, they have to evaluate them every five years and generally that's just a 6 file review. CHAIRMAN WARE: So, the Cabinet shall, 8 9 that's EPPC. That's not---10 COMMISSIONER BUSH: It's not the Corps 11 of Engineers. It's not us. It's the state agency, Division 12 of Waste Management. That's another Cabinet CHAIRMAN WARE: 13 altogether. 14 Superfund. 15 MR. WELTY: 16 COMMISSIONER BUSH: Superfund Branch, 17 yes. Are they broke? 18 MR. WELTY: COMMISSIONER BUSH: Are they broke? 19 They're not going to pay for it. What they're going to 20 do is reevaluate it. And if there's something wrong, they're 21 22 going to come to us and say fix it. 23 MR. WELTY: I quess that's where I'm

headed to because we have four others we're going to get

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turned over to us and we want a better job than what we had the last time.

COMMISSIONER BUSH: Well, we've got our eyes wide open this time.

MR. WELTY: We were told one thing, and, yet, what we got was another, and, yet our hands were tied on that because we didn't sign off on it, so to speak. It was done through the government, whether it be the federal or state.

MR. REEDER: Yes, that's right.

11 COMMISSIONER BUSH: I don't think they

12 will get it past Steve this time, will they, Steve?

MR. REEDER: Well, what I think we ought to do this time is during the first phase of it, get the proper verbiage and terminology from the Superfund Branch so that they can clean that thing clear up to whatever standard there is.

COMMISSIONER BUSH: It's called a clean closure.

MR. REEDER: Yes, we want a clean closure, according to whatever law it is and say we won't take it unless you do this on these.

COMMISSIONER BUSH: We want a clean closure for unrestricted land use.

MR. REEDER: Okay. That's good words.

That will be in the minutes. We'll copy that out of that.

MR. WELTY: Is our intent here to start

looking at this Planning Session? If it is, I would like to ask a question about today's meeting first.

MR. REEDER: Go right ahead.

MR. WELTY: Okay. You all may have done this and I wasn't at the last meeting. But explain to me this contract that we have for our accountant over here.

MR. REEDER: For Don?

MR. WELTY: Yes.

MR. REEDER: We have a contract, or state government has got a contract with a company called Keane. Keane is an employment agency. It's something commonly used in a government. It's been used for technical people like Don that's necessary to keep on board.

So, what they do is it is a contract between--I guess it's really between--well, it's been us and Keane through the State Comptroller's Office is what it is.

MR. WELTY: So, do we have to sign a contract like that, like we do with our lawyers and everything?

MR. REEDER: No. It's not a personal service contract. Under state law, you cannot have a

personal service contract with a person unless they have been gone for six months. So, the reason we used the employment agency -- and, frankly, the Comptroller's Office recommended it because they use those people like that over there. A whole lot of their people are ex-employees and it's through an employment service.

He doesn't earn the money that's in there either, all of it. There's a big fee on top of that that they charge for handling the contract. But it is a State-negotiated contract.

MR. WELTY: And correct me, Don, if I'm wrong. One month to the next month, we're looking at two thousand versus seven thousand and something, or is that a two-month bill?

MR. MORSE: Well, I didn't come back until up in the month of July. So, the first bill was for a partial month. The second month I worked more hours than I was intended to because we're in the start-up mode with the E-MARS system. I don't intend to work that many hours on a regular basis.

WELTY: So, it's---

CHAIRMAN WARE: Steve, do you want to discuss basically what your intent is with respect to proceeding with a replacement of that position?

MR. REEDER: Well, here's my intention. My intention is that I don't think we can lose a man like Don Morse from this organization because he's got too much institutional knowledge and that's what we're sorely lacking on. If we lose two or three people in here, there's no staff left.

I do think that we need to seek out the best kind of person like that we can hire. But my intention is going to be to take my time doing that until we can find the right kind of person.

And, secondly, even when we do find that kind of person, I feel like we need in some manner to keep Don Morse on board here. And that's my intention.

I don't want to advertise for the job unless I know some people that—and let me tell you what you get when you start advertising for this thing. You are looking for a certain kind of person like him or you're looking for some of the senior people in the Budget Office that have been around forever.

Most of them are like him. They are ready to retire. You don't want to hire them because when you do, they're going to leave also in a couple of years and then there you start all over again.

So, my idea is to find someone inclined

along this line and maybe a junior type person that works in a Budget Office or in the Debt Management Office, somewhere like that in the government or in another budget agency and let them work with Don over a period of time in order to properly train them because there's so many of these programs in here that even those people don't understand, quite frankly.

MAYOR MARTIN: Generally, as a contractor, he probably isn't making as much as he did before.

MR. REEDER: No, he's not.

MAYOR MARTIN: So, you've got a savings there of the benefits, the pension, retirement.

MR. REEDER: Yeah, you don't have any benefits on there. I think for the future of it, for planning purposes, you need to bring a person in that can understudy to him because, at some point in time, none of us are going to be here.

CHAIRMAN WARE: It's a convenient transition because a lot of times, you don't have that ability.

MR. REEDER: This stuff that he does is the heart and soul of what makes the organization go.

When we put together that stuff last

year when Senator Williams wanted all that stuff last year, whenever he got interested in this and certain other legislators, there was an institutional knowledge involving that stuff that not many people I know anyplace could have done in that time frame. It's very key what he did that helped me to sell what I had to sell over there. And I had to change it about twenty times.

So, I think that's so. Warner, I think you use a lot of your former people like that in your organization. It's a technical type thing.

But I think we need a very orderly transition in this and we don't need to be a real hurry. If we get the wrong person. And it's my understanding -- I wasn't here -- but I think you maybe at one time in history had the wrong person and he inherited a mess and had to rebuild the system from the ground up. So, it's something you can't really gamble with.

MR. MORSE: On the compensation package, I'm making essentially the same rate per hour as I was making when I retired. The hours are limited to 1,100 hours for the year which is quite a few hours less than actual work hours I had. I'm not compensated for any vacation, leave time, holidays, anything of that nature. You pay no health insurance, no retirement contribution, no

Social Security on me.

MR. WELTY: I'm assuming that this is a contract just like Steve has for lawyers and all that that has a cap to it.

MR. REEDER: Yes. It's got a cap of hours based on a rate.

MR. WELTY: I guess \$70,000 is based on 1,100 hours?

MR. REEDER: Yes.

MR. MORSE: The rate that you're paying the company will offset some of the direct costs that you were paying on me before. It's not coming to me but you are paying a premium to the company to handle the payroll and be the intermediary between state government and me.

I'll give you all the particulars on it.

MR. WELTY: I'm not after that. I'm just trying to get a feel for---

MR. REEDER: What it is.

MR. WELTY: Yes.

MR. REEDER: I didn't really know a lot about these employment service contracts either because first we were going to have to look at a personal service contract and bring it before the Board and we found out we

couldn't do it because what he would essentially do if we did that, if he hadn't been retired for six months, he could forfeit his retirement if he did that and that's a state law.

So, we couldn't do it that way, and that's the same reasons used by the Comptroller's Office and several other state agencies to accomplish that.

CHAIRMAN WARE: Any other questions for Steve on the Director's Report?

Let me go over some things real briefly with you.

I attended last week another meeting of the Watershed Steering Committee. I think as I conveyed to you all during our last meeting, this statewide Steering Committee, which is represented by a number of state and federal agencies and organizations, had identified five priority watersheds to focus the next year's activities on, two of which are in our basin -- Cane Run and Clark's Run, a Boyle County project.

We had been pretty active in supporting activities in Clark's Run through our small grants process.

I told the Steering Committee that the River Authority is very active in watershed management. We're, of course, funding the Water Resources Research Institute to serve as the primary contact in the basin.

Melissa McAllister is our

representative for those activities, and she will continue in a leadership role for the Clark's Run project.

Now, the Cane Run project is a new watershed project. They may be deserving of one of our small grants. And one of their representatives, they had put together a watershed organization led by a fellow by the name of Aaron Wilson of the Friends of Cane Run.

There's a lot of things going on in the basin. For those of you who are not familiar with it, it's in Central Kentucky -- Fayette County, Scott County. It receives drainage from the Royal Springs' area which supplies water for Georgetown. There's been some urban contamination of Royal Springs from the Lexington area.

Of course, with the Equestrian event coming up, that's going to be a very visible watershed.

Melissa will represent our interest in that area also.

That's basically what we're paying the Water Resources

Research Institute to do.

But we probably want to consider the Friends of Cane Run as a possible recipient. And I told them to put together a grant application, which brings to mind the fact that we're in another fiscal year cycle.

And rather than address those at the

end of a state fiscal year which the current fiscal year ends the end of June of 2007, I would like for this Board to receive all potential applicants for those small watershed grants soon.

Now, I don't know, Sue Ann, if that can happen before our meeting next month or not, but I told Melissa to--she sent out requests and some of you all may have seen those requests.

MS. ELLISTON: I haven't given it to them.

CHAIRMAN WARE: She seems to think that she could possibly get with our Water Quality Subcommittee

-- Susan, you chair that group -- depending on what your schedule is over the next few weeks, before our meeting next month. That might be a little ambitious.

MS. ELLISTON: The applications aren't due until November 30th. So, our meeting is on the 14th.

CHAIRMAN WARE: And if it happens, if Susan's subcommittee could review those and make a recommendation to the full Board by the 14th of December, that would be good. But, like I said, if that's too ambitious or if your schedule won't allow, Susan, then, we'll have to make it fall back until January.

MR. GRIER: Bob, did this stream stand

out as having problems that others don't have?

2 CHAIRMAN WARE: Yes. A lot of

impactors on that segment.

MR. GRIER: Okay.

CHAIRMAN WARE: So, we should be receiving something from Cane Run. We probably won't receive anything from Clark's Run since we funded them for two cycles, haven't we?

MS. ELLISTON: Right.

CHAIRMAN WARE: But there could be some other watersheds. Hopefully, there will be some other watersheds that Melissa will bring to us.

Now, I'm going to give some of you all a heads-up because there is a possibility that there's another entity, and I don't know exactly administratively or organizationally how that's going to evolve, but Roger Recktenwald -- some of you all may know Roger; he was the past Director of Kentucky Infrastructure Authority; he's now working for KACo in a consultant capacity -- and he's looking at some work on Troublesome Creek.

And he's hoping, and you may have heard some of this, Susan, I don't know, but he's hoping to possibly tap into some coal-industry monies that would be directed at compensatory mitigation for Section 404 of the

Clean Water Act permits for stream mitigation activities associated with stream loss.

COMMISSIONER BUSH: Straight pipe

4 elimination?

CHAIRMAN WARE: That's one thing he's looking at is addressing the wastewater issues in Troublesome Creek. It's about 50 miles of stream in Breathitt, Perry, Knott Counties that have historically had non-use attainment due to straight pipes. There's some other impactors.

COMMISSIONER BUSH: That's an

understatement.

CHAIRMAN WARE: Now, if he goes for some compensatory mitigation monies, that would be out-of-kind and the Corps of Engineers is going to get involved in that, and that might---

COMMISSIONER BUSH: The key is whether or not the Corps will accept that as compensatory, and historically they have not been real inclined to do that.

CHAIRMAN WARE: Right. And then I guess the decision on how to set those ratios for that type of mitigation is a big issue. But there are definite needs in that area and if it could be put together to address the water quality issues and recover some of the loss of stream use, the swimming impairment, etcetera, on 50 miles of

Troublesome Creek, that would be very beneficial.

isn't it?

But whether or not he can pull that off, and he's trying to get a lot of players pulled together, and I told him he might want to contact Judge Reese and Mr. Day and see what their thoughts on issues and problems in that area are. So, you all might hear from him.

And I told him that we might be able to provide, if he could put together some kind of an organizational entity, we might be able to provide a small grant to help with that in the early stages.

MR. GRIER: Bob, are they looking at actually doing something like we did in Letcher County?

CHAIRMAN WARE: Bill, I think that's what they're gearing toward. There could be a large toolbox of things they could do, cluster systems up toward connecting to municipal systems even.

MR. GRIER: It's upstream of Jackson,

CHAIRMAN WARE: Yes. Roger is a good one to look into that because he's very familiar with wastewater infrastructure and local government infrastructure. So, I'm hoping he can pull something off, but I just wanted to let some of you all know that you may be hearing from him and be as responsive to him as you can be.

And I think as an agency, we need to be responsive to that effort because it can make some real water quality improvements in the Kentucky River if they can address some of those issues.

MR. REEDER: Mr. Chairman, I may make a suggestion on that. Wolf Creek, the Friends of Wolf Creek, if that grant is--you know, I don't know what Susan's schedule is. That's a pretty short time to get something together.

If this thing is pretty clear cut, we could entertain that grant just as a Board as a whole without that subcommittee meeting because it it's one that's been presented before and it looks like it's one that there wouldn't be a lot of question about.

We couldn't present the others, but this is not a good time of year maybe--I don't know what her schedule is. If she can hold a meeting and prioritize them all, it would be all right; but if not, before the next meeting, if there's a necessity to move on it, I think it would be in order to just let the Board rule on it at the next meeting.

MS. ELLISTON: Just present them all to

23 the Board?

CHAIRMAN WARE: I would just as soon

look at the entire list, to be honest with you. Melissa may not be ready. Susan, you may not have the time within the next few weeks.

COMMISSIONER BUSH: I mean, when are the applications coming in?

MS. ELLISTON: November 30th. The deadline is the 30th.

COMMISSIONER BUSH: I'll look at my calendar; but you're right, that's a pretty short window.

CHAIRMAN WARE: So, maybe after the first of the year, at the January meeting, we might be able to consider them. I just don't want to wait until June to consider approving grants that were supposed to have been completed by June 30th.

We've got a Parks and Recreation
Subcommittee meeting on November 29th. Randall's
subcommittee will be meeting with representatives from the
State Fish and Wildlife. I've been talking to Benjy Kinman,
the Director of Fisheries, and, Randy, you all will be
discussing the possibility of cooperating on at least a
couple of boat ramps initially.

I think Benjy would like -- we might discuss this tomorrow. Benjy would like to consider a possible long-range effort to address access to the Kentucky

River. And I think we should maybe consider our abilities to participate financially with some of that as our budget will allow.

Your subcommittee at some point in time might want to consider any criteria that could be used for that. Benjy was suggesting possibly having access at least every ten miles or at least two access ramps per pool. So, that may be something that you all will wan to consider and bring back to the full Board.

MR. GRIER: Would we have any say-so or can you tell yet if we would have any real input into what their plans are?

CHAIRMAN WARE: To the extent that we're going to participate, I would say we would have a great deal of say as to what that will be.

MR. GRIER: Because there are several spots that I know members of the Board have agitated for and they've gone to naught. So, maybe we can have some input.

MR. REEDER: We have a standard adopted policy already from prior Planning Sessions to as a goal have two public access points per pool, one on each side of the river.

MR. GRIER: Two free ones?

MR. REEDER: That's an adopted policy.

CHAIRMAN WARE: Like I say, the Parks
and Recreation Subcommittee will be meeting November 29th,
which is a Wednesday, with Fish and Wildlife to at least
initially look at a couple of ramps.
Our last meeting of the year is
scheduled for Irvine on December 14th. That's at the Cedar
Village Restaurant. That's going to be a 1:00 meeting.
MS. ELLISTON: We'll need to meet there
at noon for lunch and then the meeting will actually start a
one.
CHAIRMAN WARE: All right.
MR. MARTIN: I make a motion to
adjourn.
MR. CHRISTOPHER: Second.
CHAIRMAN WARE: All in favor. The
meeting is adjourned.
MEETING ADJOURNED

STATE OF KENTUCKY

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN

I, Terri H. Pelosi, a notary public, in and for the state and county aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages are a true, correct and complete transcript of the proceeding taken down by me in the abovestyled matter taken at the time and place set out in the caption hereof; that said proceeding was taken down by me in shorthand and afterwards transcribed by me; and that the appearances were as set out in the caption hereof.

Given under my hand as notary public aforesaid, this the 21st day of November, 2006.

Notary Public State of Kentucky at Large

My commission expires February 10, 2009.